

TRUCE MAY COME IN THE IRISH ELECTIONS

Committee Reports to Dail Failure to Bring Rival Factions Together.

WILL AGREE TO DIFFER

Both Present United Front to England, Minority Ignoring Treaty Objection.

PLAN FOR NEW COALITION

No Future for Ireland if Two Elements Fight, Says Collins.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Dublin, May 17.

After the peace committee of the Dail Eireann had reported to that body that they had failed to reach an agreement in their efforts to bring about harmony between the two Irish factions, Arthur Griffith announced that he would ask for a general election in the twenty-six southern counties to be held June 16, thereby reviving the hope that peace still may be attained.

Both sides were willing to accept the principle of an election, and after that a coalition Government. The parties are to select candidates in proportion to their present strength in the Dail so the country can only technically be construed as accepting the treaty while actually the issue will scarcely be raised.

For the sake of dealing with England the majority of the Dail can consider the treaty as being accepted because the present Dail has already accepted it. The minority, according to the proposed plan, will continue in the Dail without recognizing the features in the treaty to which they object. The Republicans refused on the ground that this would appear to be a definite treaty victory.

Dispute Over Seats.

The reports of the two factions in the Peace Committee revealed that a settlement was almost reached, but the negotiations broke down Monday night over the question of the relative strength of the parties in the new Dail. The treaty supporters wanted to make it 80 to 48 or finally 60 to 40 so as to give the treatyites a substantial majority approximately to the relative strength of the parties in the country. The Republicans refused on the ground that this would appear to be a definite treaty victory.

De Valera said he wanted a definite answer as to whether the cooperation of the Republicans was wanted in the Government. "I am ready to accept as a fact that the majority of this Dail accepted the treaty," he said. And he promised his utmost cooperation and silence with his principles, just as he had before the treaty was signed.

To this Arthur Griffith answered: "We desire Mr. De Valera to carry out the pledges that there is a constitutional way of settling our differences. If it is that we are again to consent to the Irish people being muzzleed from expressing their views on this treaty we say 'no.' If he agrees not to obstruct the people in the free expression of their views we say 'yes.'"

Collins Offers Solution.

Michael Collins explained that a coalition means one of two things: either the others would come into the Government to secure the advantages of the treaty or they would use their ministerial positions to work against the treaty. He prophesied that Ulster would join the south if it had unity. He said he was appealing to the "members of the opposition who think we could have got more than we got not to dwell on these things but to take the situation as it is, just as we took the situation for the last five years as it was."

"If the two elements who fought for Ireland are to stand up and fight each other there is no future for Ireland," he concluded by saying. "We'll stick to the letter and spirit of the agreement."

"That's the sort of a speech I wanted to hear when I put my question," said De Valera. The Dail then adjourned. Nobody seemed to know what the next step would be. A definite program for an agreement probably will be submitted to the Dail to-morrow. There seemed to be a great sense of relief here to-night.

DUBLIN, May 17 (Associated Press).—Dr. Patrick McCartan, in moving that the reports be inserted in the Dail records, said the country ought to know that the people were not to be misled and kill each other over a quarrel about a few seats in the Dail. "At the present time," he said, "any acrimonious with a gun could pretend to belong to the Irish Republican army and do what he liked."

Harry Boland, on behalf of the anti-treaty group, read a counter report stating that his party had approved the plan for agreed elections, but had stipulated that the candidates should be nominated by the Sinn Fein organizations, irrespective of their views on the treaty.

Michael Collins said the position of the country was growing worse and that not enough revenue was collected in April to defray the cost of public services.

"Civil war, he declared, could not be for any high principle, but would be to prevent the people from expressing their will. He said they could not run the risk of losing for the nation the advantages of the treaty."

It would be easy for the English to return, said Mr. Collins, if the Irish began slaughtering each other. They might then have neither treaty nor republic. Four or five hundred men could make it impossible for any executive to carry on.

HOUSE PASSES BUTLER BILL.

Unanimous Vote for Measure to Scrap Warships.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—By unanimous vote the House passed to-day and sent to the Senate the Butler bill authorizing the President to scrap certain warships in conformity with provisions of the naval treaty of the arms conference.

The measure also authorized the conversion of two battle cruisers, now under construction, into airplane carriers.

U.S. EXPENDITURES FALL OFF \$1,500,000,000 IN TEN MONTHS

Treasury Also Reports Decline of More Than a Billion in Public Debt Disbursements From July 1, 1921, to April 30, 1922.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Ordinary Government expenditures for the ten months of the present fiscal year fell off by almost \$1,500,000,000, compared with the corresponding period of last year, while public debt disbursements declined more than \$1,000,000,000, according to a statement on Government outlay from July 1, 1921, to April 30, 1922, issued to-day by the Treasury.

Ordinary expenditures for the ten months ended with April aggregated \$2,820,000,000, against \$4,278,000,000 a year ago, while for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, the total was \$3,116,000,000. Public debt disbursements for the ten months period ended with April amounted to \$5,493,000,000, against \$6,493,000,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, while for the fiscal year the total was \$9,182,000,000.

Interest on the public debt amounting to \$790,000,000 was the largest item of ordinary expenditure during the ten months of this year, compared with \$772,000,000 last year, while the reduction of Treasury certificates of indebtedness accounted for \$3,514,000,000 of public debt disbursements during the present year, against \$6,375,000,000 for the corresponding months last year. Since July 1, 1921, the Treasury has retired \$1,514,000,000 of Victory notes under its short dated debt refunding policy, compared with \$177,000,000 during the same period last year.

For the month of April ordinary expenditures aggregated \$243,000,000, as against \$226,000,000 in March, while public debt disbursements for the month were \$121,000,000, compared with \$1,792,000,000 in March.

JAPAN FIGHTS GENOA DISCUSSION ON CHINA

Against Plans for Protection of Whites Claiming Republic Is Asiatic.

By FRANCIS MCCULLAGH.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. GENOA, May 17.—Baron Consolide Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador to London, in the meeting of the sub-commission this morning refused all agreements for the protection of the white inhabitants of the Far East, or China, republic. The majority of the population consists of Siberian non-Bolshevik farmers, whose lands resemble those in western America. Baron Hayashi's argument for excluding them from discussion was that the Far East republic was Asiatic, while the Genoa conference was not dealing with Asiatic affairs.

There was little sympathy shown for the Japanese point of view by the delegates, some of whom were as shocked by the lifting of the veil from Japanese militarism as they were previously when the curtain was raised to reveal Bolshevism. One of the delegates said to THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent: "If the Japanese wish to avoid persecution, to which they say their countrymen are subjected in Siberia, why do they not remove their nationals to Japan as England and France have removed their nationals from Russia? It looks as if the military party in Japan wants freedom of attack in Siberia whenever it likes; otherwise it would accept Tchitcherine's offer to leave the Japanese temporarily in possession of Vladivostok and Nikolievsk and all the provinces under the Priamur Government so long as they advance no further."

Tchitcherine on Frontier Truce.

M. Tchitcherine said the proposed frontier truce must include the allied Soviet republics and be broadened to prevent the Republicans from the ground displayed the documents he had handed to the sub-commission, accusing the French, the Rumanians and the Jugoslavs of being concerned in Gen. Wrangel's preparations for a new incursion into Russia. The papers implicate France and Rumania in particular. These nations have made general denials of plotting against the Soviet regime.

Members of the eastern European delegations admit it is well known that Gen. Wrangel's army has been driven from the Russian frontier, and the Bolsheviks they do not mind if the Poles keep as large an army as they desire along the border so long as it is composed exclusively of Polish soldiers.

In the documents referred to there is one which mentions large sums sent by the Russian Ambassador Bahmeteff in Washington for the upkeep of Gen. Wrangel's army. Like all the others, was marked "very secret" and dated April 8, 1922, with the heading: "Office of the Chief of the General Staff of the Russian Army." It contained instructions to the Russian Minister at Belgrade for negotiations regarding the equipment of the anti-Bolshevik soldiers with the Jug-Slav Government and is signed by the "General in command." All the letters are of recent date and speak of the French policy at Genoa.

Lloyd George Protests.

GENOA, May 17 (Associated Press).—Foreign Minister Skirmunt of Poland, and Premier Bratiano of Rumania, both declared the Russian refugees in their countries were more annoying to them than they were to Soviet Russia, and they offered to send them to any country that wanted them. They also protested that the remnants of Wrangel's army and the other forces in their countries were not really military forces but miserable refugees who had no other place to go.

When the Russian delegate asked that the troops of Wrangel be removed to a more distant country than the Balkans, Mr. Lloyd George protested: "Where will you banish them? Certainly not to our country." He declared too much had been made of the stories about organized bands operating in Russia, in his opinion. He said Wrangel's forces had been much more trouble to other countries than they had been to Russia.

Replying to M. Tchitcherine's proposal that the non-aggression truce be extended to take in the Far Eastern Republic of Siberia, Mr. Lloyd George said he was glad to accept M. Tchitcherine's declaration, that he was prepared to regard the pact as binding upon all the republics allied with the Moscow Government. As Asia was not included within the scope of the Geneva restrictions, however, it had not yet been made clear in the conference, he added, whether the pact could be construed to apply outside of Europe.

WIDOW GETS \$35,000 FOR POLICEMAN'S DEATH

A jury in The Bronx Supreme Court yesterday directed a verdict of \$35,000 for Mrs. Alice A. Cavasanti of 199 Shakespeare avenue, The Bronx, against Daniel Reimann, a contractor of 230 Webster avenue, to recover for the death of her husband, Walter A. Cavasanti, her husband.

He was killed on September 16 last when Reimann's automobile ran into a motorcycle side car in which the policeman was riding in Webster avenue near Oliver place, The Bronx.

FIND FORTY GALLON STILL.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 17.—Martin McNulty and his nephew, Patrick Duffy, were held in \$1,000 bail each for the Grand Jury to-day after a raid at McNulty's home, where a forty gallon still and a quantity of mash and liquor were found.

DEPORT COUNTERFEITER PARDONED BY HARDING

Lupo the Wolf Had Returned From Visit in Italy.

Ignazio Lupo, known in counterfeiting circles ten years ago as Lupo the Wolf, yesterday was ordered deported because he had committed a felony, for which he served a sentence in Sing Sing. Before the expiration of his term he was pardoned by President Harding, and arrived Saturday on the Italian liner Dante Alighieri and was sent to Ellis Island when the authorities learned his identity. He went to Naples last November and he said.

Lupo and seven others were sent to prison after a spectacular and for a time successful career as counterfeiters. Lupo also was arrested in the famous barrel stave robbery of 1905 and in several other cases.

CONSIDERS GENOA EXAMPLE TO AVOID

Earl Grey Contrasts Result With That of Washington Conference.

URGES MORE SYMPATHY

Close Understanding of Britain, France and U. S. Only Peace Basis.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, May 17.

The Genoa conference has taken the wrong road to peace; a close understanding with France and the cooperation of America are essential for the aims of the conference, Earl Grey of Faldoon, former Foreign Secretary and one time British Ambassador to the United States, declared in a letter to Sir Robert Hudson, treasurer of the National Liberal Federation. The letter caused widespread political excitement. Earl Grey being ill has not appeared in public for many weeks.

"In foreign affairs the Washington conference conducted by the Government of the United States has been a success," the letter said. "Participation by the British Government in it was, I believe, helpful and provided an example to be followed by us in the future."

"The Genoa conference on the other hand provided an example of what should be avoided. The reconstruction of Europe and general pacification were its urgent and admirable objects. It is very unfortunate that the method adopted has been such as was likely from the beginning to defeat and not promote these objects."

"To secure the desired close understanding with France and the cooperation of the United States were essential. I cannot believe that either of these Powers would have shown a general good will had they been consulted beforehand and the outcome then would have been some method of procedure that would have had the confidence and good will of both."

"The Genoa conference was announced as a dramatic surprise. It was acclaimed by the supporters of the Prime Minister as his personal object of which the success, if it succeeded, was to go to his political credit; the impression thus created was that it had some connection, however remote, with domestic politics and by this unfortunate beginning its chances for success were greatly impaired, if not destroyed."

"France was filled with distrust, the United States refused to participate at all. Somehow or other the conference met. An agreement with the Bolsheviks came to a sort of political international gamble and its proceedings have been watched with growing anxiety and alarm."

"I continue to believe that a close understanding with France and the good will of the United States are the only sound beginning for the foundation for economic and financial reconstruction and a peace in which all nations may share. But these essential conditions have been rendered more difficult or less likely by the Genoa conference."

At the termination of that conference the retracting steps we have been carried in the wrong direction and the pursuit of the objects which we all desire by some happier method, seem the only course that offers any prospect of redressing the situation."

"If a sincere steady policy of the use, encouragement and development of the League of Nations had been pursued Germany by this time would have been a member of it and Europe might have been on the way toward a general pacification instead of, as it now seems, on the way to armed opposing groups. It is true that the United States would not join the covenant of the League of Nations, but in Europe it is now the best and only chance for promoting stable peace and, unless the Government of the United States says so, I don't believe that this policy would not have been less agreeable to them than the policy that has actually been pursued or that European harmony and good work done would secure less respect and good will in the United States because effected by the League of Nations."

"At home there was before the war a strong desire and demand for happier and better conditions of life. This naturally has been intensified by the suffering of war, and now that the war is over it is felt more than ever. To realize this or even make a beginning, the recovery of the trade and the restoration of prosperity are essential."

"The first step, the first condition needed to attain this is economy and the reduction of taxation. Economy is very popular in the abstract and very unpopular in detail. The Government in my opinion made the Geddes Committee begin at the wrong end. The committee was asked to say how much could be saved of the present expenditure. The first question should have been: 'How much can the country afford to spend?'"

"The second question should have been: How can this amount best be spent in the national interests? As regards Ireland, the Government first demanded the support of an extreme policy and then one of conciliation. Their failure with the first policy greatly impaired the prospect of success of the second. Ireland is the most tragic but not the only instance of a violent oscillation policy on the part of this Government."

"Surely the moral of it all is that a coalition government rightly formed for the prosecution of the war, but formed and united for that purpose only, becomes a source of instability and danger when it is long continued in the time of peace."

PREMIER DOING BEST, DECLARES LADY ASTOR

Tells Ontario Legislature America Should Help.

TORONTO, Ont., May 17.—Lady Astor, to-day attended the Ontario Legislature and made a characteristic speech before a crowded house. Referring to the Genoa conference, she expressed the opinion that Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain was doing his best.

"But," she added, "I wish America was with them. America ought to be with them, and America knows she ought to be with them."

VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION; LANDSLIDES AT CORATO

Neighborhood of Volcano in No Danger This Time.

NAPLES, May 17 (Associated Press).—The volcano of Vesuvius is in eruption with renewed violence, emitting large quantities of lava and clouds of dense vapor. The sky over a wide area is lighted up nightly. Prof. Malladra, head of the Royal Observatory of Vesuvius, declares the present eruption will not endanger the surrounding territory.

Rome, May 17.—Landslides are continuing in the country surrounding Corato, near the Adriatic, where great damage was done recently. It is now thought that there is a confluence of several tributary streams in that vicinity. Large numbers of refugees who were driven out of the town in panic are still being cared for.

German Reparation Plan Unsatisfactory

PARIS, May 17 (Associated Press).—The proposals of Dr. Andreas Hermes, German Minister of Finance, who has been here several days in the interests of German reparations, are proving so unsatisfactory to the individual members of the Reparations Commission with whom he has held conversations, that there is little likelihood that they will be heard by the commission in official session, it was said in commission circles to-day.

It was declared that he might not be allowed to appear before the commission unless he succeeded in obtaining authorization from Berlin to offer terms more closely approximating the program previously outlined by the commission.

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DELAFIELD FAVORS DEBT CANCELLATION

Former War Department Official Asserts America Would Gain by It.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Discussion of European conditions from the viewpoint of American trade and finances continued to-day to occupy both the day and night sessions of the annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Several of the speakers emphasized their conviction that the United States soon would be brought into closer economic relations with Europe and that with the final settlement of the German reparations question world business would boom.

Prominent among those holding optimistic views of the immediate future were Dwight W. Morrow of J. P. Morgan & Co., J. R. Delafield, formerly chairman of the Board of Contract Adjustment of the War Department, and Silas H. Strawn of Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago.

Mr. Delafield said that cancellation of the \$10,000,000,000 foreign debt by this Government would be more than offset by the gains of the nation at large from consequent increases in all business. The loans extended to Europe by private individuals in this country cannot be cancelled without injuring their interests, he said.

"But the loans made by our nation to our allies may be canceled without the destruction or forfeiture of the property of individuals, and, as here shown, the benefits to our people from cancellation will far more than offset the loss to the nation at large," Mr. Delafield said.

A. C. Bedford, vice-president of the International Chamber of Commerce and president of the Standard Oil Company, was of the opinion that Russia must be forced to acknowledge "the sanctity of private property" before the world could admit her into the comity of nations.

Francis H. Sisson, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company, New York, asserted his confidence that "reparation" was the opinion of Russia by competent bankers and economists at a conference in Europe to provide for the mobilization and distribution of international credits would be desirable, and the Minister from the Netherlands, Dr. Everwijn, discussed European conditions from a Netherlands standpoint.

Mr. Bedford told the convention it was vital that both Russia and Germany should be restored to economic production and to their full commercial relations with the rest of the world.

An announcement was made by President Harding had arranged to address the convention to-morrow, Chairman Leaker of the United States Shipping Board and Frank C. Benson, president of the Munson Steamship Lines, being listed among the other speakers.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—During a full House proceedings to-day Representative Mondell, the Republican leader, sought permission to shift the program next week.

"My reason for asking the change," said Mr. Mondell, "is due to the fact that the gentleman from Minnesota, Mr. Volstead, has an engagement Wednesday in Milwaukee."

"Reserving the right to object," said Representative Stafford, Republican, whose home is in Milwaukee, "does it mean that the distinguished author of the Volstead law hopes to be converted after going there?"

"Let us hope it is the people of Milwaukee who will be converted," Mr. Volstead replied.

"I pray not," Mr. Stafford shot back, and the House laughed.

LAUGH OVER VOLSTEAD VISIT TO MILWAUKEE

House Enjoys Quizzing of Dry Apostle.

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NEW GREEK MINISTRY ONLY LASTS ONE DAY

Chamber Defeats Stratos Cabinet, Formed Tuesday.

ATHENS, May 17 (Associated Press).—The newly formed Cabinet of M. Stratos failed to receive a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. A motion embodying confidence was defeated 179 to 154.

The resignation of M. Gounaris as Premier on May 12 also was due to an adverse vote of confidence. M. Stratos, one of the organizers of the anti-Venizelos war party in 1916, on Tuesday formed a new Ministry to succeed that of Gounaris.

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GERMANY MUST END RAIL WORK ON RHINE

Council of Ambassadors Finds Roads Have More Strategic Than Economic Value.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, May 17.

The Council of Ambassadors this morning decided to order Germany to stop work on the railroads now being built in the occupied zones and in the Rhineland, as they are considered by the Inter-Allied Military Technical Commission to have a strategic rather than an economical value. Marshal Foch's commission protested more than two years ago against the intention of Germany spending its money on new railroad construction at a time when finances should have been diverted to meet the reparations.

Interallied experts for months have been compiling statistics showing that Germany will not need new westward lines for many years. The chief lines concerned are those running from the Cologne area to Malmédy and from there back to Luxembourg, which in the event of an uprising in the Rhineland would enable quick concentration along Germany's old frontiers and completely cut off allied troops of occupation from their bases.

Although the decision was fomented chiefly by French and Belgian sources, it was taken unanimously, even the British, according to THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent in Paris, seeing in an unreasonable extension of Germany's railroad network in the danger zone evidence of something more than economic intentions.

It is expected Germany will accede to the limitations imposed by the Council, but unless she does so the Council will be in a position to withhold its approval of Germany resuming the construction of commercial airplanes after the probationary period, which ends early in August.

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